The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, October 3, 1795. Num

SAMUEL CREIGH

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store next door to Wilson's ferry, a General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. He requests all those indebted to the partnership of ALEXANDER & CREIGH, to come and settle off their accounts.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1795.

STOP THIEF!
FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 14th instant, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Frederick county, near Frederick-town, Maryland; *a dark bay MARE*, three-quarters blooded, about seven years old, fifteen or sixteen hands high, not branded or docked, a lump on one of her hind feet above the hoof, on which no hair grows, occasioned by a cut, a natural trotter.—Whoever secures the THIEF and MARE, so that the Thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber receive his Mare, shall be entitled to the above REWARD, or one half thereof for the Mare only. JOHN RAMSBERGH.

Frederick-town, August 19, 1795.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the 8th of July last, out of the inclosure of the subscriber, living near the Dutch meet house, in German township, Fayette county, a bright bay HORSE, 15 hands high, well made, 9 yeears old, branded on the near shoulder with C. and on the buttock H: when he trots he swings his tail from one side to the other, is much marked with the saddle, thin neck, large head, a star in his forehead, his mane cut. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN STOUGH.

September 15, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber on Thursday the 10th inst. a black Mare, about 14 years old and about 14 hands high, has had the fistula, blind of the right eye, no brand perceivable, shod round. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL SWINEY.

Sept. 12, 1795.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three Thousand Acres, late the property of General Washington, lying on Miller's Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered and well watered, with a suitable proportion of Meadow Ground, will be sold by the subscriber, living in the town of Washington. There are thirteen Farms cleared and cultivated on the Land; and to accommodate purchasers it will be divided into small tracts. The subscriber will also sell some Lands in Ohio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Washington, August 26th, 1795. 3m

THE subscriber has for Sale a TRACT of LAND, containing 250 acres, situate in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, on the waters of Turtle and Puckety creeks, 7 miles from the Allegheny river, 17 from Pittsburgh, and 14 from Greensburgh; there is a good improvement on the land, and it lays in a good settlement convenient to several grist and saw mills. An indisputable title will be given, a credit for a part of the purchase money if desired. Any person inclining to purchase may view the land and know the terms by applying to Samuel Rough, Esq. adjoining the premises, or the subscriber near Jacob's creek.

Oct. 1, 1795. PHILIP STUDEBAKER.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from Craig's ferry opposite Pittsburgh, on Saturday last the 5th inst. a HORSE, stout made, about 10 years old, has a remarkable small star in his forehead, branded on the shoulder S. A. paces and trots, is docked. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him at Craig's ferry shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

Sept. 19, 1795. MICHAEL REARDON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN *out of the pasture of the subscriber living at West-Liberty, Ohio county, on the night of the 25th of August last, a likely HORSE rising 5 years old, near 15 hands high, a dark Bay, with a star in his forehead, a long switch tail, a natural trotter. Whoever apprehends and secures said horse and thief shall have the above reward if the thief be prosecuted to conviction, or Four Dollars for the horse only, with reasonable expences if brought home, paid by*

Sept. 2, 1795. JAMES HUGHS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on Robinson's run, near 'squire Ewing's mill, on the 13th of August last, a brown and white spotted COW, about 10 or 11 years old. The owner *is* requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM ALGEO.

Allegheny county, Sept. 10, 1795.

RANDOLPH ACADEMY

THE *Trustees of the Randolph Academy notify the public, that they have erected in the town of Clarksburgh, Harrison county, Virginia, a commodious building, in order to carry into effect the laudable design of the institution, and accordingly have employed, as a Tutor in the said Academy, the Revd. George Towers, lately from England, a gentleman of undoubted character and abilities, who has engaged to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the English grammatically, Arithmetic and Geography.—The price of tuition will be for the Latin and Greek, sixteen dollars; for Geography, six dollars; for Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, five dollars, per annum, to be paid quarterly.—Genteel boarding can be had in the town or neighbourhood, on reasonable terms.*

It may be necessary to add, that the situation is pleasant, and exceedingly healthful.

By order of the Board,
JOHN HAYMOND, C. R. A.

July 28, 1795. 6w.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

MADE *his escape from the sub-sheriff of Westmoreland county, in the town of Greensburgh, on Saturday the 29th instant, a certain JOHN KAIN, who was taken by virtue of a warrant from Alexander Addison, Esq; on suspicion of having been of a party that fired at and wounded some Indians on the Allegheny river in the county of Alleghany. Any person or persons delivering the said John Kain in the jail of Westmoreland county, shall have the above reward paid by*

JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff.

August 21, 1795.

Country Linen and Bags

WANTED,

For which the highest price will be given, by
WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, September 17, 1795

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, (after a hearing before Adamson Tannehill, Esq. who ordered him home) an apprentice lad named ABNER EVANS, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark complexion, very much addicted to lying and idleness; he had on and took with him a striped coating coat, a pair of fustian overalls, a pair of nankeen breeches, a jacket of the same, a pair of striped stockings, mockasins and shoes, two shirts of country linen. Whoever apprehends him and delivers him to the subscriber shall have the above reward, but no charges.*

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1795.

N. B. Any person known to harbour him will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Came to the plantation of *the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 5th inst. a dark bay Mare, about 7 or 8 years old, nearly 14 hands high, trots and canters, low carriage, no brands nor saddle marks, hind feet white, a blaze in her face, old shoes on her fore feet. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

THOMAS LAPSLEY.

September 10, 1795.

NOTICE.

IF *JOSHUA SEDGICK, son of John Sedgwick, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased, applies to the administrators of his father's estate in Carlisle, he will be informed of something to his advantage. The said Joshua formerly lived near Hagerstown, Maryland, and removed from thence to Washington county, Pennsylvania.*

Carlisle, August 24, 1795.

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High Court of Justice.

57. THERE is an high court of justice for judging the accusations admitted by the legislative body; it is composed of five judges and of two national accusers drawn from the tribunal of abrogation, and of grand juries appointed by the department.

58. The high court of justice cannot form itself but by proclamation of the legislative body, digested and published by the council of five hundred.

59. It assembles and holds its sittings in the place marked out by the proclamation of the council of five hundred.

That place cannot be nearer than six myrameters to the residence of the legislative body.

60. When the legislative body has proclaimed the formation of the high court of justice, the tribunal of abrogation draws by lot fifteen of its members in a public sitting; it appoints afterwards in the same sitting, by way of secret suffrage, five of the fifteen; the five judges thus appointed are the judges of the high court of justice; they choose among themselves a president.

61. The tribunal of abrogation appoints in the same sitting, by suffrage, of an absolute majority, two of its members for exercising in the high court of justice the functions of national accusers.

62. The acts of accusation are drawn up, and digested by the council of five hundred.

63. The primary assemblies of each department appoint every year, a jury for the high court of justice at the period and after the forms determined for elections.

64. The executive directory causes to be printed and published, a month after the period of the elections, the list of jurors appointed for the high court of justice.

CHAPTER VIII.

Public Force

Art. 1. The public force is instituted for defending the state from enemies from without, and for assuring within the maintainance of order and the execution of the laws.

2. It is distinguished into national guard and troops under pay.

Of the National Guard.

3. The national guard is composed of all the citizens and the sons of citizens capable of bearing arms.

4. Its organization and its discipline are the same for the whole republic, they are determined by the law.

5. The distinctions of grades and subordination do not exist but connectively with the service and during its continuance.

6. The officers are chosen for a time, and cannot be rechosen but after an interval.

7. The command of the national guard of a whole department cannot be confided continually to a single citizen.

8. If it be judged necessary to assemble all the national guard of a department, the executive directory may appoint a temporary commandant general.

9. The command of the national guard in cities of one hundred thousand souls and upwards, cannot be continually confided to a single man.

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10. The republic maintains in its pay even in time of peace, a land and naval armament.

11. The army is formed by voluntary enrollment, and in case of need, by the mode which the law determines.

12. The commanders in chief by land and sea are not appointed but in case of war and by commission: they receive their commissions from the executive power, they are revocable at their pleasure; their duration is confined to one campaign, but they may be continued.

13. The general command of the armies of the republic cannot be confided to a single man.

14. All parts of the public force employed against the enemies from without act under the orders of the executive directory.

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3. The legislative body may establish suc kind of contribution as it shall judge necessary; but it cannot altogether suppress th real nor the personal contribution.

4. Every individual who, not being in th situation provided for by articles 5 and 6 chapter 2 of the constitution, has not been comprised in the list of personal contributions, has the right of presenting himself before the municipal administration to be there inscribed; the administration inscribes his name, if there be cause for so doing, and determines the amount to which that citizen shall be taxed.

5. The contributions of every kind are distributed amongst all the contributors, according to their faculties.

6. The executive directory directs and superintends the collection and the employment of the contributions, and gives, to that end, all the necessary orders.

7. The detailed accounts of the expence of the agents general of execution signed and certified by the agents general, are published at the commencement of each year.

It shall contain likewise the state of the different contributions, and of all the public revenues.

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POETRY.

The SABBATH.

HAIL be revered the sacred hours of rest!
And be the Sabbath-day for ever blest!
Whether man labours, with the utmost toil,
Manures the glebe, or turns the faithful soil;
Whether he guides the harrow or the helm;
Rules o'er a district, or conducts a realm;
One day in seven is to rest assigned,
And praise to him who gave the human mind.
Then let each heart adore the God of truth
And age respect him!—and revere him youth!
Ye sons of freedom bow to him alone!
And let all nature his dominion own!

ANECDOTE of Dr. FRANKLIN.

IN his travels through New-England, he had observed, that when he went into an inn, every individual of the family had a petition to propose to him, relative to his history: and that, till each was satisfied, and they had conferred and compared together for information, there was no possibility of receiving any refreshment. Therefore, the moment he went into any of these places, he inquired for the master, the mistress, the sons, the daughters, the men servants, and the maid servants; and having assembled them altogether, he began in this manner.—"Good people, I am Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia; by trade a printer; and a bachelor: I have some relations at Boston, to whom I am going to make a visit: my stay will be short, and I shall then return and follow my business, as a prudent man ought to do." This is all I know of myself, and all I can possibly inform you of; I beg therefore that you will have pity upon me and my horse, and give us both some refreshment."

From a New-York Paper.

RECENT ANECDOTE.

A WANDERING Jack, having made his court too long at the shrine of Bacchus, one day last week, fell in the street. The alarm was instantly sounded, that the poor fellow was taken with the yellow fever! He was doubtless in a high fever, & his skin had somewhat of a yellowish cast. A skilful doctor was summoned, who pronounced his awful judgment, and Jack was hurried away to the hospital: The jolt having awakened him from his drunken fit, by the time they had safely deposited him in the doleful mansion, he sprang from the bed in amaze, exclaiming, "D——n my eyes, where am I?" Poor man (rejoined the doctor) he is quite delirious—be quiet, my good friend, you have the yellow fever, but you shall be taken good care of," I got the yellow fever (says Jack) d——n your eyes, I am sober now, and I'll shew you whether I have the yellow fever pretty quick"——stripping off his coat; upon which the doctor, &c. made their escape, and our hero of the round-bellied-ton stepped off about his business.

MORAL EXTRACTS.

A VIRTUOUS MAN.

"THE evening of age to a virtuous man is calm and unclouded, he sinks into the grave like a setting sun, adorned with tempered lustre, directing his course to a goal, from whence he may rise again with renovated splendour!

ON YOUTH.

"THE youthful mind, like the sweet blossoms of an early spring, requires a mild and fostering hand to wake it to perfection; the smallest bud that finds a shelter from the boisterous elements, expands its silken leaves replete with odours, while the strong oak, that spreads its broad arms to the biting blast, awaits the glowing season in naked poverty.

RIDICULE.

"RIDICULE is the most powerful sting that enemy can experience; its wounds are deeper than those of reproach, and they have the additional and peculiar quality of being incurable.

LOVE.

"SECURITY is the poison of love; the little god, if suffered to be conscious of possessing wings, will never rest till he has tried their strength; and, if once permitted to fly from the shackles of allurement, he will never return, except to reproach his tyrant with past inhumanity.

ATTRACTIONS.

"IF we have no object to please, we soon lose the desire of appearing amiable. If you would secure the affections of your lover, teach him to deserve you, by a proper regard for your own attractions."

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on Chartiers creek near Gen. Nevill's farm, a dark bay Mare Colt, 2 years old last spring, a little white spot on the inside of the near hind foot, just above the hoof, a natural trotter, not docked. The owner by proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

ROBERT JEWELL.

Allegheny county, August 27, 1795.

Doctor Richardson,

HAS *removed his Shop to the Stone House, at the corner of Second-street and Chancery lane, a little below the old market-house, where he may be consulted on* PHYSIC, SURGERY, *and* MIDWIFRY.

He has received an assortment of well chosen MEDICINE, *which he will sell low.*

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1795.

THE subscriber having understood that a certain John Hogg, son of James Hogg, formerly of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, lived in or near fort Pitt, he therefore, as nephew to the above-mentioned John Hogg, request his address may be forwarded to General JOHN GIBSON, in Pittsburgh, who will give the subscriber information of the same.

THOMAS HERON.

July 20. 1795.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber about three weeks ago a black Mare about 7 years old, 14 hands high, no brand, two white feet, she had with her a two year old colt, a bright bay. The owner or owners are desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BARKMAN.

Fayette county, German township, August 10, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the head waters of Deer creek, on the 12th inst. a dark roan HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, rising 7 years old, had the fistula last winter, and the marks are visible, had on a pair of iron fetters when he went away.—Whoever secures said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, and Thief if stolen, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horse, if brought home, & reasonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER LOGAN.

West side of Allegheny river, Aug. 24, 1795.

ATTENTION.

WHEREAS sundry evil disposed persons, desirous of taking the advantage of others, 600 miles absent, and of infant orphans, have ungenerously and unwarrantably proceeded to survey and take possession of a number of surveys of land, long ago patented in the name of Benjamin Johnston, jun. (which now belongs to the heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, deceased) in the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia. I do therefore, on behalf of myself, the said Benjamin, jun. and the other heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, hereby forwarn all and every person or persons from going into the possession of any of the said lands, or trespassing thereon in any manner whatsoever, as I shall assuredly endeavor to bring every such delinquent to a due sense of justice.

Mr. Peter Peterson, of Ohio county, will on my behalf, and the other heirs of Benjamin, attend and remove every trespasser who may inadvertently or designedly have taken possession of any or said lands. I shall attend for the space of four months next summer, in Ohio county, in order to settle any disputes which may arise on any of said lands, to make deeds of conveyance where the said Benjamin may have sold by himself or his agent, and shall expect that the payments for the same will then be in readiness.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

July 28, 1795.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2s6 per bushel. Chopped Rye a 3s6, Oats at 2s3, and Bran at 1d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEATY.

Queen Town, [illegible]

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE *subscriber respectfully solicits the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland County for the Office of* SHERIFF, *at the next annual Election, and assures them, that if he succeeds, he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence.*

ROBERT ORR.

July 7, 1795.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, Arch-street, corner of Third street, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY *inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened for Sale, at their* wholesale *and* retail *Store, a large and general assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin, fluff and leather* SHOES, SLIPPERS *and* SANDALS, *of every colour, size and pattern; together with boots, bootees, Gentlemens neatest spring-heeled, patent and other shoes, morocco and leather slippers, mens and boys neat and coarse shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour and size: where storekeepers and others may be supplied with the above on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, and the smallest favor shall be acknowledged and thankfully received.*

May 1, 1795.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, on the premises, on the 15th day of October next, the following tracts of Land, part of the estate of Philip Tanner, deceased, viz.

Two Tracts situate in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, one mile from Youghiogeny river, and 3 miles from Castner's ferry on the Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Wright, Esq. John Power, and others. One of said tracts contains 321 acres, first rate land, 80 of which are cleared & in good meadow; the fences are all in good repair. There are several cabins on said tract, which is well watered by never failing springs.

The other tract contains 160 acres, 12 of which are cleared and in good fence, the whole of it good arable land.

On the 20th of the same month will be sold one other tract in Fayette county, situate on Dunlap's creek, 6 miles above Redstone Old Fort, and adjoining lands of Ebenezer Finley, Nathaniel Breadon, Esq. and others. It contains 338 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 15 made into good meadow, and more may be made.—There are several cabins on said land, and an orchard of apple and other fruit trees planted; the whole of the clear land in good fence. The two first tracts may be viewed previous to the day of sale by applying to J. Wright adjoining the premises, and the tract on Dunlaps creek, by applying to John Moore, on the premises. Indisputable titles will be given for all the tracts. Conditions will be made known the days of sale, by

JOSEPH TANNER, } Executors.
JOHN WRIGHT, }

August 10, 1795.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.

BEING encouraged by a number of respectable characters, the subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's Office. He therefore respectfully solicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and assures them, (should he succeed) he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence; and is the public's humble servant,

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

No. 139,

BEGS leave to [illegible] counties of Pennsylvania, Virginia, that he has just from England, in all the [illegible] assortment of HARDWARE, SADLERY, equal to any Philadelphia, and which he every moderate terms.

He has just received in the [illegible]

1200 pieces of printed [illegible]
150 pieces of assorted [illegible]
150 pieces of assorted [illegible]
100 pair of rose blankets
60 pieces striped nankeens
6 boxes of white Dutch

ALSO,

70 boxes assorted tin
4 cases of shot guns
250 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto.

August 1, 1795.

WELLS & MO[illegible]

Have a general Assortment of

HARDWARE

Which they will sell WHOLESALE, terms, at their Store in [illegible] ladelphia, No. 135.

Consisting of the following articles:

ANVILS *with horns and holes*
Ditto without do. do.
Bick irons
Bright standing Vises
Black do. do.
Small hand do.
Bench do.
Files 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, inches, coarse and fine assorted
Rasps of different kind
Carpenters' hammers, hatchets, broad axes and rules
Shoemakers hammers, pincers & knives
Awl blades,
Shoe tacks
Socket and firmer chissels from 1-8 to 2 1-2 inches
Gouges ditto
Single, double & teeth plain irons from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches
Compasses, brass and iron
Masons' bricklayers' & plaisterers trowels
Nails 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d.
Brads sprigs & tacks
Glue
Screw and barrel augers
Spike & nail gimblets
Spoke shaves
Hand, pannel, tenon, dove-tail, fush, compass, cross-cut and mill saws
Saw setts
Iron squares
Pincers assorted
Coopers adzes, howels, axes & jointers
Tanners' curriers' & skinners' knives
Hinges, brass & iron of all kinds
Stock locks of all sizes
Thumb latches
Locks for parlours, closets, doors, drawers, chests, boxes, clocks, bags, &c.
Square do. with rings & knobs
Bolts, flat, round & crooked, brass and iron
Screw plates
Nut crackers
Turn screws
Shovels and spades
Coffee mills
Mouse & rat traps
Iron chains
Cart & waggon boxes
German steel
Straw knives
Frying pans
Iron pots & kettles
Iron and patent tea kettles
Brass cocks assorted
Gridirons
Chaffing dishes
Fire dogs

Tongs
Brass
Brass & [illegible]
Bellows
Butchers'
Steels
Candlesticks
Iron and brass
Snuffers, tray
Japanned
waiters
Knitting pins
and steel
Sheep shears
Tenpins
Large & small
Razors
Snuff boxes
an extensive
beautiful
Cork screws
small
Iron, brass
pullers
Scale beams
Do. weights
Steelyards
Bed screws and
Brass nails
Dram & candle
Desk and drawer
mixture
Screw knobs and
Curtain dies
Escutcheons
Umbrella pins
Tea table locks
Sash screws
Bell cranks
Knives and forks
Pen, knives and
other kinds
Curry combs
Staples and plates
Saddlers' tacks
Ditto pincers
Bridle bits plated
common
Money and
stirrups ditto
Girths and straining
webs
Powder horns
Spurs, plated and
covered
Bed screws
Wood bowls
Shoe and knee buckles
A large assortment
buckles
Pewter spoons
Can tools
Chest handles
Window glass, 8 by
and half 10 inches
A large assortment
buckles
Do. No. 6 to 10
and tenpenny
nails
Patent shot
assorted
Japanned
Tobacco
Do.
Leather
Whips

Besides a variety of other articles

August 22, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street. Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum; Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully [illegible]

General JOURDAN seems to have taken up his present position between Maestricht and Nimeguen, for no other reason than that his army may form a second line to that of General PICHEGRU; and both be able to support each other in case of need against the Prussian force, which is to act in Prussian Guelderland; and, perhaps, to penetrate into Holland, for the re establishment of the Dutch constitution, guaranteed by the king of Prussia in several treaties.

On Wednesday the grand fleet under earl Howe, anchored at Spithead, after having seen the valuable convoys that sailed under its protection, safe to a certain latitude,—During this short cruize they only took a French brig of war, which they have brought in with them.

The head-quarters of the British army are at Osnaburgh.

Above 150,000 Austrians are already pouring down from all quarters on the banks of the Rhine, which will be shortly reinforced with 50,0[illegible].

The A[illegible], of 44 guns, Capt. Buller, has arrived at Portsmouth, from Cadiz, having on board upwards of one million and an half of money.

The Houlbrook, Hughes, from Philadelphia, has arrived at Dover. She landed near 2000 Ship Letters.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunter, messenger, arrived from the army. Head-Quarters remained at Osnaburgh. It was reported an action had taken place between the Prussians and the French, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

PORTSMOUNTH, *February* 25.

The grand fleet which has returned here consists of 33 sail of the line and 12 frigates. They convoyed the outward bound merchant fleet, consisting of 395 sail to the westward of Cape Finistere; when admiral Parker, with the squadron under his command, took charge of the ships for the West-Indies; and the Blenheim of 98 guns, and Bombay Castle of 74 guns, took charge of the Mediterranean ships, in order to convoy them to their respective places of destination.

PARIS.

REPORT,

Made to the National Convention, on the subject of PEACE.

Boissy d'Anglis spoke to the order of the day, and made a detailed report on the situation of this vast empire, its relation with other people of Europe, and the true interest of the latter with respect to France.

"The moment draws near," said he, "when Europe, exhausted and humbled, will be obliged to sue for peace, when all the courts interested in the continuation of the war, but unable to support it, will endeavour to represent you as the authors of all the calamities of war, if peace is not restored to this continent. You will expose your designs with candor, and recruit with energy the atrocious inclinations your enemies intend to brand you with.

"The formal ceremonies of an infidelous policy will give way to the firmness and energetical ingenuity of a free people. Despots formed a league against us, ministers planned our destruction, the armies of Europe formed like one immense lava have moved like an impetuous torrent against us: but the intrepidity of the renovated French nation, pulling those foreign soldiers, has proved that we are worthy of being free. The dream of conquering Republicans is over; they endeavour to calumniate us. We has no longer any thing to dread from the fury of kings. Their rage is a sign of impotence; their valiant troops are every where put to flight; the rights of nations, their opinions will always be sacred in our eyes; however we cannot suffer our intentions to be calumniated.

"The nations of Europe have groaned under the weight of taxes and famine these two years. Kings induce them to believe that we alone are averse to peace; that thirsty after blood and treasures, we strive for nothing but plunder and conquests.

"For the sake of humanity let us pull off the Machiavelic mask the crowned tyrants cover themselves with. Let us prove that we are willing to put an end to the war, though we do not fear it, that we conclude a peace because we love our fellow men; but let us prove also, that tedious or unimportant negociations will never induce us to suffer the triumphant march of our armies. It is now when our armies march triumphant into Holland, and effect the conquest of the Seven Provinces in less time than one would spend in taking a cursory view of those countries; it is now in the midst of successes and victories, that we offer the olive branch to our enemies.

"The low cunning of Austria, the pride of Russia and the eccentric ambition of England, have spread misery and destruction all over the world. It is to them we owe all the calamities under which Europe now labors. The policy of Vienna has long since been unveiled. The partition of Poland, the invasion, and afterwards the proposed exchange of Batavia, the war against the Ottoman Porte, have sufficiently disclosed the ambitious views of Austria: aggrandizement is the constant object of its solicitude. Leopold persuaded the powers of Europe to join against us; he hoped to detach Alsace and Lorraine from France; what good have all these intrigues produced for Austria? Francis sees his formidable armies destroyed, his finances exhaust, ed, his credit annihilated, his artillery taken, and the reputation of his best generals vanished. He would be glad to make peace, because he is unable to continue the war.

"Prussia must at least see on which side good faith is to be met with—Frederick William, acquainted with the real projects of Austria, will be eager to abandon a league which threatens the existence of his kingdom.

"No other choice remains to Spain, but to sue for peace, or to partake the fate of Holland.

"Let the powers of Europe open their eyes; let them consider the dangers they are threatened with by Russia and England: Russia covets the sovereignty over the earth, and Albion over the seas. Both powers have adroitly received every opportunity to aggrandize themselves; they marched like giants to the proposed aim; but French valor sets bounds to their ambitious projects, else liberty would have been lost forever in Europe.

"Those bold conquerers who subjugated the different people of Europe, did not come from the northern deserts! Russia for sixty years back follows the same track; she civilized her savage tribes, divided Poland, conquered the Crimea, threatened Greece, enchained the Caucesus, frightened Constantinople, dictated laws to Persia, humbled the emperor of China, and has now enslaved the rest of Poland, in order to open a passage into Germany.

"Brave Danes and Swedes, the course of the Russian torrent is directed against you. Attilla, the scourge of mankind, appears again at the head of ferocious hordes. Your independence is lost, if you do not frustrate the insidious projects of Catharine against your countries; your interest commands you to join us in order to oppose an impenetrable dyke to that destructive torrent.

"The British government insulted first our ambassador, and accused us afterwards of having provoked the wars. They charge us with intolerance, and take up arms in favor of superstition, in order to force us to become fanatics. They speak of our ambition, and watch greedily after the dismemberment of Corsica, projected by a vile band of traitors. They pretend us eager for new conquests, and seize themselves on our islands. Have no part of the world undisturbed, wherever perfidy can open them a port, or bribery procure a spot of land. They say that we attack the independence of all nations, and they have at the same time employed every possible means in order to force Genoa, Venice and Sweden to break a wise neutrality. They have encouraged, persuaded the Poles to begin a revolution, and abandoned them with an unparalled perfidy to the vengeance of the Russian Empress.

"Wavering Spaniards! what is it you wait for? decide! do not you see haughty England plundering your colleous, giving laws to Mexico, exulting over your feebleness from the top of Gibraltar's rock? Listen to the accents of truth, and appreciate the calumnies dressed against us. Abandon the British to their own forces; Pitt affects a good countenance, because he is afraid of peace. Leave to France alone the care of taking vengeance of those tyrants of both hemispheres:—What is it you fear? The French people are too great, too powerful to take any advantage by perfidy.

"Our past dangers, our present victories, the necessity of fortifying ourselves against a new league, which might endanger our liberty, the right to indemnify ourselves for our multiplied losses and numerous sacrifices, obliged us to extend our frontiers, to claim large streams, steep mountains and the ocean for boundary, in order to protect the republic before hand for many centuries, and any project of invasion on the part of our enemies.

"They pretend in vain that our government being only provisional, it cannot be expected to treat with us in a solid manner.

"Our government is the plenipotentiary appointed by the mass of the French people, to terminate the revolution and the war. Has there ever been an ambassador invested with more ample powers? Peace concluded by us must be inviolable, because it will be the result of the will of all Frenchmen. Our government is the will of the nation; Justice is our strength; Humanity is the basis of our principles; and our guarantee is the loyalty and courage of a great people that will be free.

"Examine that government: it has released the prisoners, encouraged industry, revived commerce, protected the arts, made justice the order of the day, in the interior of the republic, and victory on the frontiers.

"And you dare still to doubt, whether a nation that knows how to conquer, be able to negociate."

This report was often interrupted by the most lively applauses, and was ordered to be printed.

American Occurrences.

NORFOLK, *April* 11.

The schooner Beaufort, arrived at Baltimore on Monday last from Hispaniola, she had a remarkable short passage, being only 7 days from the time she left Crooked Island until she arrived in the bason. The mate informs, that General Rigaud had landed at Arquain, with an army of [illegible],000 men and a formidable train of artillery, and immediately proceeded on his march against Port-au-Prince. The particulars had not transpired when the Beaufort sailed; but as the army was well supplied with every thing necessary for a vigorous attack, and the men in the best health and spirits no doubt was entertained of their success.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 14.

On Saturday last arrived in this port a boat navigated by Captain Meek and four hands, which took in a load of 105 barrels of flour at the foot of the Great Falls, from whence it proceeded down the river to the locks, constructed at the Little Falls, which were passed in the space of fifteen minutes, with the greatest security.—The locks were found to be perfectly safe, and to answer the most sanguine expectations. The captain after passing these locks, continued his route to this port, by which he has entirely removed an idea, adopted by many, that the boats constructed for the navigation of the upper river, could not stand the swells in the tide water, where the river expanded, especially if any wind prevailed. On that day, particularly in the fore part of it, there was a stiff gale from the northward.—Upon this event the editor congratulates his fellow citizens in general, and those of this town in particular, as it is now clearly demonstrated that the products of the upper part of the country can be brought with security to their market.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 25.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Cadiz to his friend in this city, dated February 25, 1795—*by a ship arrived at New York.*

"Muley Soliman who is acknowledged as emperor by the northern provinces of Barbary, has lately fitted out two small xebeques to cruise in the ocean. A respectable friend in Salee assures us they have orders to intercept American vessels, but they have not yet been able to get out of the Streights on account of stormy weather. The Algerines do not venture to the northward, it is however to be hoped something will be soon done to check those pirates.

"Our friend at Salee informs us that Muley Soliman's object is to compel America to send him a consul who shall acknowledge him as the lawful sovereign, which several European powers have already done."

Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant in Lisbon, dated 28th April, 1795, to his friend in this city.

"I herein enclose you extracts of letters respecting the Moors, which, should they have orders to capture American vessels, will have a tendency to raise the price of wines and fruits from Spain, &c. I have this day received a letter from Messrs. Morris and John Roberts, of Cadiz, dated 4th March, wherein they say, "Your brig sailed yesterday, and we hope will escape falling into the hands of the Moorish cruizers, which we are advised have orders to detain all American vessels.

BOSTON,

Saturday, 18th April, 1795.

EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

An obliging correspondent has favored us with the following extracts of letters, dated Gibraltar, 5th of February, 1795.

Gentlemen,

"I have just received from Muley Soliman a letter, full of pacific disposition, towards the United States—two of his half gallies passed this bay to the eastward on Monday last, but whether they mean to act hostily against any nation, we do not well known.

"JAMES SIMPSON.

"Messrs. John Barkeley & Son."

Gibraltar, 12th February, 1795.

"Dear Sir,

"On Thursday evening we had the unpleasant news of an English brig having been carried into Tangiers by one of Muley Soliman's cruizers, on suspicion of being American.—The emperor has now declared his orders to the captains of his cruizers, of course, we do not know, to a certainty, what nations they are authorised to act against, but from this circumstance, I consider it necessary to caution the masters of all our vessels, to be extremely careful to avoid them.

"JAMES SIMPSON.

"To Edward Church, Esq. Lisbon."

"The American captain who inclosed the above to his owner, subjoins, "Should the Moors really be out against the Americans, he should be sorry to proceed from Lisbon to Cadiz; but he hopes to hear further on this subject by return of post."

[The vessel mentioned was the Fox, of Poole, and carried in on account of some apparent irregularity in the pass.]

SIR,

INCLOSED you will receive a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State, dated the 16th instant; in which he communicates the request of the President of the United States "that whenever, a fleet, squadron, or ship, of any Belligerent nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania, as a station in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence," will cause to be notified to the Commander thereof, that the President deems such conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality; and that a demand of reparation will be urged upon their Government for prizes, which may be made in consequence thereof." You will be pleased, Sir, to pay strict attention to the object of the President's requests; and if you shall at any time ascertain the case to which it refers, you will communicate their circumstances, without delay to me, or in my absence to the Secretary of State, that the necessary measures may be pursued for procuring a redress of the grievance.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 20th April, 1795.

To *Nathaniel Falconer, Esquire,*
Master Warden, &c.

(CIRCULAR.)

Department of State, April 16th, 1795.

SIR,

AS it is contrary to the law of Nations, that any of the Belligerent Powers should commit hostility on the waters, which are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; so ought not the ships of war, belonging to any Belligerent Power, to take station in those waters in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence. I do myself the honor, therefore, of requesting of your Excellency, in the name of the President of the United States, that as often as a fleet, squadron, or ship of any Belligerent Nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania, as a station in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence, you will cause to be notified to the Commander thereof, that the president deems such conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality; and that a demand of reparation will be urged upon their Government for prizes, which may be made in consequence thereof. A standing order to this effect, may probably be advantageously placed in the hands of some confidential officer of the militia;—and I must entreat you to instruct him to write by the mail to this Department, immediately upon the happening of any case of the kind.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect and esteem,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient Servant,

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania.

A true Copy.

James Trimble, Dep. Sec'ry.

Pittsburgh, May 9.

A friend to mankind is happy in having it in his power to inform the friends to virtue and good order, that the Presbyterian clergy of this country have taken measures to purge the church of those corrupt members who have been active in the late insurrection. Should other denominations of christians take similar measures with criminals in their connection, it might have a happy effect in healing the wounds which religion has received, and in restoring peace and order to our country. The following is an extract, which I have procured from the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery, convened at Rehoboth, in the Forks of Yough, April 22d, 1795.

"On motion, Resolved, That if any of those persons who, during the late disturbances, had an active hand in burning property, robbing the mail, and destroying the official papers of the officers of government, shall apply for distinguishing privileges in our church, they shall not be admitted until they give satisfactory evidence of their repentance.—And the Presbytery did, and hereby do declare their hearty disapprobation of all riotous, illegal, and unconstitutional combinations against the government, the laws, or the officers of government."

The Presbytery of Ohio, convened at Pigeon creek, April 29, 1795, unanimously adopted the same resolution, and added the following recommendation—"And we do, in the most earnest and importunate manner, recommend to and enjoin it upon all the people under our care, to be subject to all magistrates and lawful authority."

FROM THE INDEPENDENT GAZETEER.

Mr. Oswald,

THE *wisdom* and *policy* of our administration have been an endless theme of panygeric among a certain description of characters among us. The proclamation of neutrality, that instrument which was to work wonders, has received the encomiums of every *Englishman* in our country, and scarcely a man, who had been unfriendly to the American revolution, but found in it matter for wonder and admiration. Events have proved its impolicy, as well as circumstances its unconstitutionality. Were the United States in a state of war or peace when it was issued? One of the two states must necessarily have existed, for an intermediate state can only exist among nations who are only at war. If we were in a state of war, Congress only could make peace; if in a state of peace, Congress could declare war consistently with the constitution. Did this assumption of power to do homage to Great Britain, beget greater security? or was it

parties, the
do cede to the United
following pieces of land, viz.—
of land, six miles square, at or
mie's store, before mentioned.—
piece of land two miles square, at the
the navigable water, or landing on
Mary's river near Girty's town.—
piece of land, six miles square, at
of the navigable water, Auglaize
One piece six miles square, at the
of the Auglaize and Miami rivers,
fort Defiance now stands. 5. One
six miles square, at or near the con-
of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Jo-
where fort Wayne now stands, or near
One piece two miles square, on the
river, at the end of the portage from
Miamis of the Lake, and about 8 miles
ard from fort Wayne. 7. One piece
les square at the Auatannon, or Old
towns on the Wabath river. 8. One
twelve miles square, at the British fort
Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the
9. One piece six miles square, at the
of the said river, where it empties into
ke. 10. One piece six miles square,
Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly
11. One piece two miles square, at
er rapids of Sandusky river. 12. The
of Detroit, and all the lands to the
the west, and the south of it; of which
dian titles has been extinguished by
grants to French, or English govern-
and so much more land to be annex-
the district of Detroit, as shall be com-
nded between the river Rosieu on the
Lake St. Clair on the north end line;
eneral course of which shall be six miles
nt from the west end of Lake Erie and
oit river. 13. The post of Michelmaki-
and all the land on the island of which
post stands, and the Miami land adja-
of which the Indian title is extinguished
ifts or grants to the French or English
rnments, and a piece of land on the main
he north of the island, to measure six
on Lake Huron, or the streight between
e Huron and Michigan, and to extend
e miles back from the water of the lake
reight. Also the island De-Blois-Blarne,
g an extra and voluntary gift of the Chip-
a nation. 14. One piece of land six miles
re, at the mouth of Chikago river, emp-
g into the south-west end of the Lake
higan, where a fort formerly stood.—
One piece twelve miles square at the
th of the Illinois river, emptying into
Missisippi. 16. One piece six miles
are, at the old Piorias fort and village,
the south end of the Illinois lake, and
Illinois river.

And whenever the United States may think
per to survey and make the boundaries of
land hereby ceded to them, they shall
timely notice thereof to the said tribes of
ans, that they may appoint some of their
chiefs to attend, and see that the lines
run agreeable to the terms of this treaty:
the said Indian tribes will allow to the
ple of the United States, a free passage by
and water, as the one and the other
be found necessary through their coun-
along the chain of posts herein before
tioned; that is to say, from the com-
ncement of the portage aforesaid, at or
r Lorrimie's store, along the said portage
the St. Mary's, and down the same to
Wayne, and then down the Miami to
e Erie, again from the commencement
the portage at or near Lorrimie's store,
g from thence to the river Auglaize, and
n the same to its junction with the Mi-
at fort Defiance; again, from the com-
ncement of the portage aforesaid, to San-
ky river, and down the same to Sandus-
bay and lake Erie: and from Sandusky to
post which shall be taken at or near the
of the rapids of the Miami of the lake,
from thence to Detroit; again from the
uth of Chikago to the commencement of
portage between that river and the Illi-
s, and down the Illinois river to the Miss-
ppi; also from Fort Wayne, along the
tage aforesaid, which leads to the Wa-
h, and thence down the Wabath to the
io.

And the said Indian tribes will also allow
the people of the United States, free pri-
ge to harbours, and the mouths of rivers
g the lakes, and joining the Indian lands
sheltering vessels and boats, and liberty
land their cargoes where necessary for
ir safety

Art. IV. In consideration of the peace now
blished, of the cessions and relinquish-
nts of lands made in the preceding arti-
by the said tribes of Indians; and to mani-
fest the liberality of the United States as
great means of rendering this peace strong
perpetual; the United States relinquish
r claims to all other Indian lands north-
d of the river Ohio; eastward of the Miss-
ppi, and westward and southward of the
t lakes, and the waters uniting them;
ording to the boundary line agreed on by
United States and the king of Great-
in, in the treaty of peace made between
m in the year 1783, but from this relin-
shment by the United States, the follow-
tracts of land are explicitly excepted.
The tract of land containing 150,000 acres
the rapids of Ohio, which has been af-
ed to general Clark for the use of him-
and his warriors. 2. The post of St. Vin-
es, on the river Wabash, and the lands
cent, of which the Indian title has been
ces in possession of the French and other
white people among them, of which the In-
dian title has been extinguished as mention-
ed in the 3d article and 4th. The post and
fort Massack, towards the mouth of the
Ohio, to which several parcels of land so
excepted, the said tribes relinquish all title
and claim which they, or any of them may
have: and for the same consideration, and
with the same views as above mentioned, the
United States now deliver unto the said In-
dian tribes, a quantity of goods of the value
of 20,000 dollars, the receipt whereof they
do hereby acknowledge, and hence forward
every year for ever, the United States will
deliver at some convenient place, northward
of the Ohio, like useful goods suited to the
circumstance of the Indians, of the value of
9000 dollars, reckoning that value at the first
cost of the goods in the city of Philadelphia,
or place of the United States where they
shall be procured.

The tribes to which those goods are to be
annually delivered, and the proportions in
which they are to be delivered are as follow:

		Dollars.
1st.	To the Wyandots, the amount of	1000
2d.	To the Delawares	1000
3d.	To the Shawanese	1000
4th.	To the Miamies	1000
5th.	To the Ottawas	1000
6th.	To the Chippawas	1000
7th.	To the Pottowatomies	1000

8th. To the Kickapoos, Ellriverwees and Kaskaskias tribes, 500 dollars each, provided always, that if either of the said tribes hereafter, at any annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity, shall be furnished in domestic materials, animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them; and in compensation to useful artificers, who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit; the same shall, at the subsequent annual delivery, be furnished accordingly.

Art. V. To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands, relinquished by the United States in the 4th article, it is explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: The Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, are quietly to enjoy them in hunting, planting and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without any molestation from the United States.—But when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and until such sale the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes, in the quiet enjoyment of their lands, against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white people who may intrude upon the same. And the said tribes again acknowledg themselves, & all their tribes, to be under the protection of the United States, and no other power whatsoever.

Art. VI. If any citizen of the United States, or any other white person or persons shall presume to settle upon the lands now relinquished by the United States, such citizen or other person shall be out of the protection of the United States, and the Indian tribe, on whose land their settlement shall be made, may drive off said settler, or punish him in such a manner as they shall see fit; and because such settlement made without the consent of the United States, will be injurious to them as well as to the Indians, the United States shall be at liberty to break them up, remove and punish the settlers as they shall think proper, and so effect that protection of the Indians' lands, wherein before stipulated.

Art. VII. The said tribes of the Indian parties of this treaty, shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory and lands of which they have now ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably, and offer no injury to the people of the U. States.

Art. VII. Trade shall be opened with the said Indian tribes, and they do hereby respectively afford protection to such persons and their property, as shall be duly licensed to reside among them for the purpose of trade, and to their agents and servants; but no person shall be admitted to reside among them, at any of their towns or hunting camps as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the superintendant of the department of north west of the Ohio, or such other persons as the President of the United States may appoint or authorise to grant license, to the end that the said Indians may not be imposed upon in their trade; and if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint of and proof thereof, his license shall be taken from him, and he shall be further punished according to the laws of the United States. And if any person shall intrude himself as a trader, without such license, the said Indians shall take and bring him before the superintendant or his deputy, to be dealt with according to law; and to prevent impositions by forged licenses the said Indians shall, once a year, give information to the superintendant, or his deputy, of the names of the traders among them.

Art. IX. Lest the firm peace and friendship now established, should be interrupted by individuals, the United States and the said tribes agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge nor retaliation shall take place; but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party
red to the other Indian tribes, or any of
em to the President of the United States,
the superintendant by him appointed, and
by the superintendant or other person ap-
pointed by the President of the U. States, to
the principal Indian chief of the said tribes,
or of the tribe to which the offender belongs;
and such prudent measures shall then be pur-
sued as shall be necessary to preserve the said
peace and friendship, until the legislature or
great council of the United States shall make
other equitable provisions in the case for the
satisfaction of both parties. Should any of
the Indian tribes make war against the U.
States or either of them, and the same shall
come to the knowledge of the above menti-
oned tribes or either of them, do hereby en-
gage to give immediate notice thereof to the
general, or in his absence, to the officer com-
manding the troops of the United States at
the nearest post. And should any tribe with
hostile intentions against the U. States,
or either of them, attempt to pass through
their country, they will endeavor to prevent
the same, and in like manner give informa-
tion of such attempts to the general or com-
manding officer, as soon as possible, that all
cases of mistrust and suspicion may be avoid-
ed between them and the United States: and
in like manner, the United States shall give
notice to the said Indian tribes, of any harm
that may be meditated against them, or ei-
ther of them, that shall come to their know-
ledge, and do all in their power to hinder
and prevent the same, that the friendship be-
tween them may be manifestly reciprocated.

Art. 10 All other treaties heretofore
made between the United States, and the
said Indian tribes or any of them, since the
treaty of 1783, between the United States
and Great-Britain, shall henceforth cease
and become void

'People hazard the loss of their liberties in listening to men, who flatter and compliment the uninformed multitude at the expence of trust-worthy individuals.'

POLITICAL watchmen, more than any other, are apt to imagine they spy out danger, where none exists. This good rea-son may by assigned for it; they have more to fear from one another, than from the rest of mankind. They raise an out-cry to quell disturbances, which they themselves instiga-te; and hide their own failings, by making those of other people more conspicuous. The most careless observer of human affairs must have seen, that men will trust their po-litical creeds in the keeping of persons, with whom they would not trust a shilling of pro-perty. Nothing is more common than to hear a man condemned as an hypocritical knave in his private dealings, who will yet support some degree of reputation, in party disputes, among the very persons, who thus reprobate him. If the man, who handles my property, or gives me private advice, is a vil-lain, I can detect him by facts; but he, who directs no public opinions, deals in those un-meaning words which beguile and deceive, while they preclude the possibility of detecti-on. Thus it happens, that almost any man, who can clamor loudly, and catch the magic cant of the day, will not be without adher-ents. If the well disposed part of the com-munity would use a little reflection, they would quiet themselves of many uneasy ap-prehensions, and would soon be convinced that a man, who is destitute of knowledge and rectitude in private life, should not gain any solid influence, merely by his petulance and declamation against public affairs.

Every man finds himself more or less the dupe of flattery, but few suspect how often the public at large are seduced by compli-ments and intrigue. I have seen a large crowd of people thrown into acclamations of joy, at hearing the enchanting sound of MA-JESTY OF THE PEOPLE. Each man takes a good share of the compliment to himself, & extols to the skies the worthless fellow who declaims in such fascinating language. Truth and fair dealing have no such captivacing ef-fect.

The liberty of speaking and writing is like-wise a popular theme to descant upon. It is often a convenient apology for nonsense & falsehood.—This liberty is supposed to be a-bridged if it requires people to be confined within the rules of decency and common sense. An ignorant bustler, who is checked in his rant and abuse, pretends it is a suffici-ent plea, that in a free country, every man may speak what he thinks. The bystand-ers are flattered with such an idea, and take part with a boisterous fool who reminds them of so darling a right.

No privilege is oftener misapplied than that of conversing public affairs. It is of such a critical nature, that any general re-strictions to prevent the misapplication will, in some measure, destroy the principle itself. The evil admits not of a constitutional re-medy. There is but one possible cure for it. A race of men may be raised up & educated, with such principles of knowledge and vir-tue, as will make them proof against the se-ductions of those who flatter the popular ig-norance and caprice. To level undistin-guishing censure against public procedings is a very weak, or a very wicked act. It only encreases the discontent and jealousy of the people, without removing any errors or dif-ficulties. Artful men likewise find their ac-count in charging the faults or misfortunes of the times upon the mismanagement of conspicuous individuals. It is a kind of compliment to those who are not included in the charge, and makes them infer that they have no share in the production of the mis-chiefs complained of. The magic power of flattery is no where so fully demonstrated as in the declamations, which pretended patri-ots and politicians address to the multitude. More States have been overturned, and more calamitous effects introduced, by persuading the people that they should exalt themselves above their rulers, than have ever happened through the bold, aspiring attacks of ambiti-on and tyranny.

For although the *rights of the whole people* may be more than a balance for the *power of the whole magistracy*, yet this will not sancti-on the exaltation of any separate portion of the people over the authority of any single magistrate. This kind of adulation there-fore, when addressed to particular districts, is not only false but unconstitutional.

☞ *The Members of the Pittsburgh Mecha-nical Society are requested to meet on Monday Evening next, at the usual time and place.—Officers are to be elected.* October 2, 1795.

TOWN MEETING,

TO *be held this Evening at the Court-House, at 5 o'clock, when a matter of import-ance is to be submitted to the consideration of the Inhabitants relative to the situation of the* NEW COURT-HOUSE.

By order,
JAMES HENRY, T. C.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1795.

By Yesterday's Mail.

CHARLESTON, *Sept.* 3.

By a gentleman who left St. Mary's on Sunday last, we are informed, that General Clark had arrived at Temple, about 26 miles from St. Mary's, with 250 men; that there were previously at Temple about 60 men un-der arms, and it was said that the whole number expected to join in the expedition against Florida would amount to about 1500 men.

A few days prior to his sailing, the Point-Petre (Spanish prize) came up to town, and the captain sent a sharp letter to the Gover-nor of St. Mary's, demanding to be inform-whether the United States intended declar-ing war against Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 26.

There is a letter in town from a very res-pectable person in Elizabethtown, dated on Saturday, which states that fever in New-York rages in an alarming manner; that from 30 to 40 die every 24 hours; and that the citizens are running in every direction from that unfortunate city.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Sept. 21.

"We have had three very cold days, but are sorry to add, the fever has not abated—indeed the sudden change was fatal to all who were sick, and several new cases have occurr-ed. The city is much deserted."

By Paris papers received by the Four Friends, Captain Gleen, we find, in the sit-ting of the French National Convention, on the 12th of July, the following letter was read from Gen. Hoche, commander in chief of the armies on the coast near Brest, to the committee of public safety, dated

Landevan, July 4.

"The committee may be persuaded that if I write not, it is not from negligence, but because we are very busy. The moment is come in which the rebels will be annihilat-ed. Three times have the republicans alrea-dy made them feel the extent of our valour. We are but two leagues from the enemy, and when the committee receives this dis-patch our country may have been avenged."

SPAIN.

The accounts from Bilboa, via Exeter, are that the French have made themselves mas-ters of all the passes upon the river Ebro, even as far as Tudel, which is the most im-portant passage into Old Castile. It is now it seems utterly impossible to relieve Pampe-luna, particularly as the whole force of the Spanish army is directed to the south-east, to save Gironde, in Catalonia.

AN EVENING SCHOOL *will be opened by the subscriber on the 5th instant. Hours of attendance from six to nine. Tuition* 12s6 *per quarter; per month* 5*s.*

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN my house at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered & burnt by the rioters on Thursday evening the 17th of July, 1794, were 4611 dollars and 60 cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents. This is to caution the public, least they may be offered for sale with forged powers of conveyance; interest is stopped at the bank, and every legal measure taken to prevent im-position. If they have fallen into the hands of an honest man, he can return them to me in Pittsburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

October 2, 1795.

764

Directions to the Porter.

From Metrical Miscellany.

Thou faithful guardian of these peaceful walls
Whose zealous care protects the master's gate;
If any stranger at this mansion calls,
I'll tell thee who shall enter, who shall wait.

If Fortune, blindfold goddess chance to knock.
Or proud ambition lure me to her arms.
Shut, shut the door, good John, quick turn the lock,
And shield thy master from their syren charms.

If sober Wisdom hither dares to roam,
Nor let her in, nor send her quite away:
Tell her, at present I am not at home,
But hope she'll call again another day!

If at my door a beauteous boy be seen
His little feet have oft my threshold trod.
You know the offspring of the Cyprian queen
His air—without his bow, bespeaks the god.

His gentle smiles admittance ever win,
Tho' oft deceiv'd—I prize the fond deluder;
Morn, noon, and night, be sure to let him in
For Love dear Love is never an intruder.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

Are now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.

Superfine & common broadcloths
Double milled drabs, forrest cloths and plains
Superfine 7-4 fashionable coatings all colours
Plain & twilled ditto
Common and superfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt cassimers
Rose blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 sizes
Point and duffield do.
Fine and coarse swandowns
Velvets, velveteens, thicksetts, corduroys & fancy cords
Plain and striped silk vest patterns
Mantuas, black and coloured
Peelongs, Bandanoe, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
Black and coloured crapes
Mens' and womens' cotton, worsted, raw silk and silk hosiery
Youths and childrens worsted ditto
Woollen and Beaver gloves
Worsted and raw silk ditto
Bielefield shirting linen
Britanias and quadruple silesias
Ticklenburghs & Russia sheetings
Moreens, calliman coes and durants
Bombazetts and wild bores
Choudigree sannas baftas & mammoodies
Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
Printed and camel hair shawls
Dimities, cambric & jaconet muslin
Bedticks and umbrellas
Hair plush and Turkey yarn
Dunstable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton cards
Womens & childrens shoes of all kinds
German Steel
Silver watches
An assortment of iron mongery, queensware, glassware & stationary

Claret; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof cogniac brandy; white wine vinegar; a quantity of green coffee; single and double refined loaf sugar, a few kegs of Boston mackarel; gunpowder; almonds; raisins; Holland cheese; salt petre; madder; corks; a quantity of Logwood, &c. &c.

The above, with their former supply, makes an extensive supply of Goods, which they offer for sale, *wholesale* and *retail* on the most reasonable terms for cash, ship timber, tar, flour, whiskey, beeswax, linnen, and other country produce.

Also on hand

A variety of Boulting Cloths, warranted good.
A quantity of Georgia and Tennessee Cotton, bar and pig lead.

Pittsburgh, 9th December, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Onio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.
tf.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber, agent for Thomas Wilson, is now opening in the House of John Whelen, next door to John Reed's Tavern, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

J. D. HAY.

Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1803. tf.

WANTED,

A Quantity of

PIPE STAVE.

Apply to TARASCON *Brothers*, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co. merchants, in this place

Pittsburgh, 2d February, 1803

Pittsburgh Point Brewery

THE subscriber having entered into partnership with Mr. Joseph Coppinger (Porter Brewer from Europe) under the firm of *O'Hara and Coppinger*. They are determined to bring every branch of the Brewing Trade to the highest possible perfection; therefore propose giving Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel for all good clean Barley that will be delivered at the landing at the Point before the first day of May next, and recommend to the neighbouring farmers in general to raise considerable crops of spring and fall Barley the ensuing year, as may best suit their grounds, as ten thousand bushels may be required during the present year. A few bushels of seed may be had at the Brewery; Wheat or Rye taken in exchange at market price.

JAMES O'HARA.

2d February, 1803.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias testatum venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 26th day of this instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny County, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler at the suit of Robert M'Gee.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1803.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

Have just opened in *John Irwin's* new House, Market Street, a General assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

Consisting of the newest fashions and best quality broadcloths and cassimers, common, fine, and superfine swandown, coatings and flannels, muffs and tippets, callicoes and chintzes of every quality, plain and figured cambrick, tamboured, jaconet and book muslins, linnen of every quality, tamboured, netted and fringed camels hair shawls, silk ditto, cambrick ditto, cotton, worsted and silk hose, silk and kid gloves, muslinets, silks, velvets, bandanoes, Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets.

Gold and Silver repeating & hunting watches, and a large assortment of fancy Jewellry,

Black and white fine Laces.

Looking glasses, hardware and guns.

Coniac Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

TAXES

ON UNSEATED LANDS

In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land in Allegheny County, and the Counties formerly composing part of said County, this is therefore to give Notice that the said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be Sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM AMBERSON, Treasurer of said County, in Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN.
} Commissioners.

Attest.

JOHN BARCLAY, Clerk.

December 15th, 1802. 3m

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, at their in Store Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a large and neat assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Barr Iron for Sale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 1 1802.

Just received and now opening by the subscri at his Store opposite the Post-Office, a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almost any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and fresh JUNIPER BERRIES.

Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 8th or 9th of November last a man who said he came from New-Connecticut, and was going to Washington, and would return in ten days at farthest, left a HORSE with the subscriber living at Legionville, to be fed and taken care of. Said Horse is about 16 hands high, about 8 years old, a Sorrel with a star and snip; said man or owner, or his lawful attorney is requested to come and pay the charges and take said Horse, otherwise he will be sold on the 15th of February next for his keeping.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

December 31st, 1802. 6w.

NEW GO

Abner & Jesse

Have just opened an extensi
MERCHAND
which they flatter themselves
terms as will enable them to
satisfactory to their friends
please to favour them with
As usual, they have on hand,
assortment of superfine and comm
Boulting Clo
warranted good. Also, BAE
&c. all which they offer on reas
wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15. 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than
will oblige them by discharging the

NOTICE.

THE partnership of DOBBINS & MELHENY, Cabinet makers and Upholsterers, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

January 26, 1803.

Thomas Dobbins,

CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER

RESPECFULLY *informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the Public in general, that he carries on the above business at his house in Market Street, corner of Front Street, in all its various branches, and of a superior quality to any made here or imported — He flatters himself that his attention to business will merit the approbation of the public.*

N. B. Fancy and inlaid work finished in the neatest manner. All kind of Camp Furniture done on the shortest notice.

An Apprentice wanted.

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1803.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE spot of Land, containing 108 acres and the allowance, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, three miles below Pittsburgh—there is on it upwards of 40 acres of excellent bottom, most of which is cleared and under good fence; the buildings, though not of the first quality, are convenient, and there are a number of fruit trees. This place from the richness of the soil, the pleasantness of the situation, its nearness to market and every convenience, is a desirable purchase for any one who wished to live near Pittsburgh. One half the price will be expected in hand, and time will be given for the balance. An indisputable title will be made. For particulars enquire of Col. PRESLEY NEVILL, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN WOODS.

January 26, 1803.

TAKEN UP BY.

John Curray at James Robisons Ferry, some time about the last of December, a dark bay HORSE, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old about 14 hands high, he is branded on the off shoulder, it is supposed with the letter N. some white hairs in his forehead, his back is very tender being hurt with a saddle, one shoe on his forefoot tail cut square, The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CURRAY.

Living 15 miles from, Pittsburgh on the Franklin Road,

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber living on Robinson's Run, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 3d instant, a dark roan HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands an half high, a natural trotter, had some saddle marks. The person who stole him is supposed to have gone down the river. The above reward will be paid for securing the Thief so that he may be brought to justice and the subscriber get his Horse, or Five Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges.

PHINEAS BURWELL.

January 12, 1803.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber 25th of October last, an appren the Tanner trade named SAMUEL 17 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches short black hair. Whoever takes prentice and brings him to the subscri on Little Beaver, near Williams's have the above reward, but no charges.

GEORGE M'

January 24, 1803.

National Treasury and Accounts.

There are five commiſſioners of the treaſury choſen as members of the executive council, by the legiſlative body, in ſome forms.

The duration of their functions is five years, one of them is renewable every

The commiſſioners of the treaſury are charged with the ſuperintendance of the receipts of all the national demands.

They order the payment of all public expences.

They keep an account open of the receipts and expenditures with all the receivers and collectors who ought to account with the national treaſury.

They maintain with the treaſury of departments, or with the adminiſtrations the correſpondence neceſſary to ſecure the exact and regular receipt of the funds.

They can pay nothing, under pain of nullity but in virtue.

1. Of a decree of the legiſlative corps which orders the funds decreed by it, agree with each object.

2. Of a deciſion of the directory.

3. Of the ſituation of the agent general of execution who orders the expence.

4. Neither can they under the pain of nullity, effect any payment, if the warrant ordered by the agent general of execution for that ſpecies of expence may concern, do not mention the date as well of the decree of the executive directory, as of the law of the legiſlative body, which authoriſes the payment.

5. There ſhall be five commiſſioners of national accounts appointed at the ſame time and in the ſame manner with the commiſſioners of the treaſury.

6. They are alſo appointed for five years, one of which is renewable each year.

7. The commiſſioners of accounts ſhall cauſe to be rendered at the periods fixed by law, the ſtatements of the ſeveral accounts ſupported by vouchers, and ſhall purſue the correcting and judging of thoſe accounts.

8. In caſe of death, diſqualification or reſignation of one of the commiſſioners of accounts or of the treaſury, his ſucceſſor is appointed by the legiſlative body.

9. The new member is elected only for the remainder of the time of his predeceſſor; but if this time does not exceed ſix months, he who is thus elected ſhall ſerve five years and a half.

10. The legiſlative body forms every year, a liſt of two hundred jurors for auditing and judging accounts.

11. The commiſſioners of accounts, form by lot in this liſt a jury of twenty one citizens, upon which the party accountable ſhall have a right to challenge ſeven, and the executive directory ſeven others.

12. If the challenges do not reduce the number of jurors to ſeven, the jurors not challenged ſhall reduce themſelves to that number by lot.

13. One of the commiſſioners of accounts ſhall preſent the papers to the jury; he will give all thoſe obſervations that are proper, and will give the neceſſary orders for putting the cauſe into a ſtate to produce his deciſion.

(To be continued in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, *July* 6.

THE head-quarters of Marſhal Clairfayt have been transferred from Groſſgeran to Heidelberg, on the Necker. A corps of about 15000 men, commanded by General Wernieck, is left to cover the Rhine from the mouth of the Mayne to Holland.

The Imperial recruiting department and office of war, in ſhort all perſons in the ſervice of the emperor, have received orders to remain in readineſs to march hence at an hour's notice.

The French, agreeable to the treaty concluded with Pruſſia, agreed not to commit hoſtilities againſt the countries ſituate on the right bank of the Rhine and protected by his Pruſſian majeſty, during the ſpace of three months, which end with the 28th of July next. It is currently belived that after the expiration of this truce, the French will attempt to croſs the Rhine by force.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 3.

The French miniſter, Louis Marc Rivals, and the Dutch envoy extraordinary, Count Bernſtorff will ſhortly be preſented to the king and the regent, who returned on the 1ſt inſtant.

A miniſter from the republic of Holland is alſo expected here.

BRUNN, *July* 1.

Doctor Bollman who the laſt year attempted to carry off the marquis de la Fayette, and who himſelf was after the miſcarriage of the ſame put in priſon, was ſet free by an order

MADRID, *June* 20.

We learn that the marquis [illegible] ſet out for the French frontiers, from thence go to Paris. Our fleets under Langara and Gravina have received orders to return to port.

GENOA, *June* 20.

Several briſk engagements between the Auſtrian and French advanced poſts have already taken place. The Piedmonteſe attacked lately Mount St. Bernard and Jaro, but were repulſed and loſt 3 poſts. The French received a few days ſince a reinforcement of 1500 men and other reinforcements are daily arriving. Their head-quarters are at Finale, where the deputy Beſnoi, general Maſſena and the whole etat major are arrived.

BERLIN, *July* 1.

The miniſter of ſtate, baron de Hardenberg has ſet out for Baſle. The object of this miſſion is to aſſiſt at the negociations which will now be opened at Baſle for a general peace between the French republic and the empire.

The major part of the troops formerly employed on the Rhine and in Weſtphalia have already returned to their uſual garriſons.

PARIS, *July* 6.

The American miniſter, James Monroe, celebrated the 4th of July, by a brilliant feſte; the foreign miniſters, many deputies of the convention, and three hundred perſons were preſent. Thomas Paine ſhone particularly among the ſociety; Louvet, the Preſident of the national convention gave the following toaſt:

The Congreſs and Preſident Waſhington.

Barrere has made his eſcape from Saintes, where they were about to begin his trial.

LONDON, *July* 4.

By AUTHORITY.

His Imperial majeſty's miniſters have ordered the following notice to be inſerted in all the foreign gazettes:

VIENNA, *June* 14.

" A report has been ſpread at Ratiſbon, as well as at ſeveral other German courts, that the Imperial court, by the intervention of count Carletti, was carrying on negociations at Paris, which were already in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs, that it was actually agreed on to cede to the French the left banks of the Rhine, on condition that they not only reſtored to his Imperial majeſty the Auſtrian Netherlands, but alſo furthered the exchange of the ſame for the duchy of Bavaria; and that in purſuance of this agreement, the French would be put in full and quiet poſſeſſion of the ſaid left banks of the Rhine. This report is hereby formally and in the moſt poſitive manner declared to be, what it really is, an abſurd and childiſh ſtory, the further circulation of which is the more to be conſidered as a calumniating ſlander, as the Imperial court, ſince the beginning of the preſent war, has never entertained the leaſt idea of entering into negociations for peace with the French, and much leſs of employing for that purpoſe the thus called count Carletti.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 18.

The National Convention of France, agreeably to the order of the day, on the 4th of July began the diſcuſſion of the propoſed conſtitution.— Some oppoſition to prefacing it with a declaration of rights was at firſt made, under the pretext, that it was no part of the duty of that body to meddle with abſtract queſtions. The objection was overruled, and the declaration, with ſundry amendments and modifications was adopted. On the 8th of July, the date of our laſt accounts, much progreſs had not been made in the buſineſs; but it is a favorable omen of the iſſue of this attempt of the convention to give France a conſtitution, that the utmoſt freedom of diſcuſſion appear to prevail. Thomas Paine had addreſſed them on the ſubject of ſome principles of the conſtitution relative to the rights of citizens.

When in the ſitting of the National Convention of June 5th the extraordinary envoys of the United Netherlands citizens Graafeld and Vanſitter had addreſſed the convention, the preſident in his anſwer made uſe of the following expreſſions:—" This day you ſee before you the envoys of a friendly, of an allied nation, and not merely a neutral power, that ſtands a cold ſpectator of our ſtruggles and our victories." It was thus that the preſident of the convention, LANJUINAIS, a declared moderate who was perſecuted, exiled, outlawed during 17 months, expreſſed his feelings and opinions of governments who under the cloak of an inſidious neutrality, pretend a friendſhip for the French of which they give no proof but fair words.

Pittsburgh, October 3.

We are happy in having it in our power, from good authority, to contradict the account under the Waſhington head, inſerted in our laſt gazette. No circumſtance whatever having taken place that could give the leaſt foundation for ſuch a report.

WHO, with the leaſt ſpark of public ſpirit in his breaſt, can think, without indignation, on the many baſe arts, which have diſgraced our elections, contaminated the ſource of our adminiſtration, and ſtained our character as citizens? The man who can gain a vote by a contrived falſhood, a deceitful trick, or an impoſition on the ignorant and unwary, boaſts of his ſucceſs, as a laudable ſpecimen of dexterity; and is heard or deſcried with as little diſguſt, as if he cheated at a gambling table, a horſe race, or a jockeying match. Thoſe who have no right to vote are impoſed on the ſpectators, a voter will vote ſeveral times, or give in ſeveral tickets at once, and, ſtrange to tell, even the election officers, forgetting their oath, and their ſacred truſt, will become principals or accomplices in frauds; and theſe deſtable violations of virtue and public duty, like the lying miracles of a falſe religion, will receive a palliating name. So deſpicable is our meanneſs, that we think it no affront to our honor, and dignity as electors, if the candidates for office appear on the election ground with ſpirituous liquors, as the beſt evidence of their merit, and ſolicit our vote, by ſeducing us to intoxication. How can we expect that our officers ſhould regard our intereſt, when, in our own hands, we treat them with ſo little reſpect? Shall we any longer wonder at the corruption of foreign governments, or the waſte which kings make of the rights of their people; when we, exerciſing our own rights, proſtitute them to ſuch pollution? Where ſhall liberty, where ſhall virtue fly for refuge, when, in a democracy, they are thus trodden under foot?

If any remnants of theſe ſacred names be yet left among us; if their influence has not altogether abandoned us; let us call them back; let us rouſe from our depravity, and obliterate our ſhame.

Lately, I have often regretted, that the conſtitution has eſtabliſhed election by ballot; ſince this mode is more liable to fraud, than the open manner of voting *viva voce*; and the equal diſtribution of property among us is ſufficient to ſecure independence in voters. But as this remedy cannot now be applied to, let us ſeek out, for our election officers, men who entertain a ſenſe of the importance of the duty, and poſſeſs hearts above the reach of corruption, and heads above the reach of deceit. And let us all come forward to elections, under this ſolemn impreſſion, that we are about to exerciſe a public truſt of a ſovereign nature, and exert an act of judicial authority; and that, in the diſcharge of this public duty, we are bound, in honour and conſcience, to act for the public good, without any view to private affections or ends, no leſs ſtrongly, that if we were bound by oath.

What! you will ſay, is not the right of voting our privilege, and may we not uſe it as we pleaſe. The right of voting is our privilege, and we may uſe it as we pleaſe; but for the uſe of it we are accountable to our conſcience, our country, and our God. Our liberty of voting is like our liberty of acting on other important occaſions: we are free to vote improperly, as we are free to act ſo to be hanged here, and damned hereafter.

Let all private paſſions, intereſt, affection, or enmity, therefore be laid aſide: blind to every thing but the public good, we ſhould conſider ourſelves as diveſted of all ſentiments of attachment or reſentment as men, and act only as citizens on public duty.

In ſelecting the men, whom we are to honor with our votes, let us remember, that integrity, talents, and public ſpirit muſt be united. Without public ſpirit, to induce exertion, talents and integrity, wanting a ſpur to excite them, will be inactive; and the officer will be indolent and uſeleſs. In chooſing men of ignorance or weakneſs, however honeſt, we but furniſh tools for knaves to work upon. In my experience of the world, I have doubted whether more miſchief has not been done by folly than by villainy, and whether the blunders of the one are not more to be feared, than the frauds of the other. Place a man of ſenſe, though without honeſty, in a public ſtation, and ſelf-intereſt, a fear of detection, may reſtrain his vices. But I know no reſtraint for the for the folly of fools. I ſhall not be underſtood as giving any ſanction to the choice of unprincipled men, but only cautioning againſt conſidering honeſty as a recommendation of weakneſs.

With talents, honeſty, induſtry, and public ſpirit, the candidate for office ought to poſſeſs firmneſs and independence. Unawed by opinion, he muſt have courage to do his duty and to ſhrink from no reſponſibility annexed to his ſtation. Thoſe political weathercocks, who tremble at every breeze, and point always to the fluttering gale of popularity, are unworthy of confidence, and ought to be conſtantly rejected from office. Mark the man, whoſe conſtant aim is to pleaſe, and truſt him not; for he will ſurely deceive you, when he can do it without diſcovery. Mark alſo the man, whoſe aim, without reſpect to pleaſing is to be uſeful: for him you may truſt.

Let us put out of faſhion the practice of candidates running about the country ſoliciting votes and intereſt for their election.— Strongly ſuſpicious, that he has in view ſomething elſe than public good, let us never vote [illegible] ſmiles and flattery. [illegible] honeſtly throws himſelf [illegible] occaſion to learn your [illegible] his election, and congratulate [illegible] his ſucceſs. The independent [illegible] whoſe truſt with [illegible] to ſerve the [illegible] feel, that if his fellow citizens [illegible] him for their confidence, will [illegible] and that it is not ſufficiently [illegible] licit for himſelf.

Caſt off, with diſdain, [illegible] who purſue your ſteps [illegible] to watch your conduct [illegible] mind. And reject thoſe [illegible] pry into your tickets or [illegible] your votes into their ſervice.

Remember, that, in [illegible] acting a part of ſovereign [illegible] ciſing an important truſt [illegible] rights; and are bound, by [illegible] ties, to do it impartially for [illegible] Remember alſo, that not only [illegible] tereſt and honour, but the intereſt [illegible] of democracy in general, is [illegible] ed. For if the people themſelves [illegible] power of election in their hands [illegible] with ignorant or unworthy men [illegible] not thus turn the beſt, into the worſt [illegible] government, and proclaim to the world [illegible] the principles of democracy are not [illegible] contending for, and that it is the [illegible] all nations to be content with whatever [illegible] government they may happen to have [illegible] a change, on the moſt popular principles [illegible] no ſecurity for a good adminiſtration. When [illegible] I think of the baſe, the ignorant, and the [illegible] worthleſs men, who have ſought and received from the people appointments into offices [illegible] of the higheſt importance, I bluſh for our [illegible] character as a people, and ſigh for the caſe [illegible] of liberty."

INDIAN TREATY.

A TREATY *of* PEACE *between the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *and the Tribes of* INDIANS, *called the* WYANDOTS, DELAWARES, SHAWNESS, OTTOWAYS, POTTOWATOMIKS, MIAMIS, ELLRIVERWEES, *and* KIKKAPOOS; *to put an end to a deſtructive War, to ſettle all controverſies, between the* UNITED STATES *and* INDIAN TRIBES.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, and ſole Commiſſioner for the good purpoſes above mentioned, and the ſaid tribes of Indians, by their ſachems, Chiefs and Warriors, met together at Greenville, the Head-Quarters of the ſaid Army, have agreed on the following articles; which when ratified by the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the United States, ſhall be binding on them and the ſaid Indian tribes.

Article I. Henceforth all hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe; peace is hereby eſtabliſhed, and ſhall be perpetual; and a friendly intercourſe ſhall take place between the ſaid United States and Indian tribes.

Art. II. All priſoners ſhall on each ſide be reſtored. The Indian priſoners to the United States ſhall be immediately ſet at liberty.— The people of the United States ſtill remaining priſoners among the Indians, ſhall be delivered in ninety days from this date to the general or commanding officer at Greenville, Forts Wayne or Defiance, and ten chiefs of the ſaid Indians ſhall remain at Greenville, hoſtages, until the delivery of the priſoners ſhall be effected.

Art. III. The general boundary line between the lands of the United States, and the lands of the ſaid Indian tribes, ſhall begin at the mouth of Cayahoga river and run thence up the ſame to the portage between that and the Tuſkarawas branch of the Muſkingum river; thence down the branch, to a croſſing place above Fort Lawrence; thence weſterly to a fork of that branch of the great Miamis river, running into the Ohio, at or near which fork ſtood Lorrimie's ſtore, and where commences the portage between the Miamis of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami which runs into Lake Erie; thence a weſterly courſe to Fort Recovery, which ſtands on a branch of the Wabaſh; thence ſouth-weſterly in a direct line to the Ohio, ſo as to interſect that river oppoſite the mouth of Kentucky, or Cataway river. And in conſideration of the peace now eſtabliſhed, of the goods formerly received from the United States, of those now to be delivered, and of the yearly delivery of goods now ſtipulated to be made hereafter; and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expences they have ſuſtained during the war; the ſaid Indian tribes do hereby cede and relinquiſh for ever all their claim to the lands lying eaſtward and ſouthward of the general boundary line now directed and deſcribed; and that the ſame or any part of them ſhall never hereafter be made a cauſe or pretence to diſturb the ſaid tribes, or any of them, or their friends, to the United States, or any of them, or any of thereof; and for the ſame conſideration, as an evidence of the return of peace, the ſaid tribes, of their own free will, give to the United States, and deſire to provide

read. On motion, the said report being committed to a committee of the whole, was agreed to with an amendment.

On motion the following resolution was received and read the first time, viz.

Whereas it is the opinion of this convention, that another session of the territorial legislature would be both useless and expensive, and ought therefore to be prevented; and that the present colonial government will be terminated as soon as the constitution, now to be formed, shall be signed by the president and the members composing this convention. And whereas it is deemed expedient to communicate this opinion to the governor and to the members of the territorial legislature.

Resolved, therefore, that the president be authorised and required, to enclose to his excellency and to the members the foregoing opinion. And on the question thereupon, it was resolved in the affirmative——yeas 25, nays 7.

On motion, Ordered, that a committee of nine be appointed to draft and report a bill of Rights, and also a schedule for the purpose of carrying the constitution and government into complete operation, and a committee was accordingly appointed. Adjourned.

The following in the preamble to the constitution as reported by the select committee, taken up in committee of the whole, and agreed to.

WE the People of the Eastern Division of the territory of the United States, North-west of the river Ohio, (having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and the law of congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the Territory North-west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the orginal states, and for other purposes,") in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution, or Form of Government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independant State by the name of the State of OHIO.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) *November* 13.

We feel a considerable degree of satisfaction in stating to the readers of the Mirror that the calamity which has for some time ravaged our Borough has entirely subsided. No case of disease has occurred for more than a fortnight. The citizens have returned to their occupations, and all idea of infection is given up. We sincerely hope that the town may no more witness such scenes as the last few weeks have produced.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *November* 26, 1802.

On Friday last, in the 30th year of his age, died here ROBERT CALLENDER, Esquire, Counsellor at Law. He was a man of singular merit, very dear to all who knew him. His understanding was sound, his judgement correct, his mind cultivated, his heart benevolent, his manners gentle, but his resolution firm. Of reverence to his God, filial piety, affectionate duty to his relations, respectful attention to his friends, innocence and usefulness of demeanor, candour, integrity, amiable simplicity of life, public spirit, and chearful hospitality; he was a model. Cherished by the society in which he lived, and rising fast, and by laudable steps, to eminence in the profession which he had chosen, he was cut off in the flower of his days.——Such was the WILL OF GOD!

Heu! quando inveniemus talem.

Reader, view not this simple recital of growing worth as common place effusion of unmeaning eulogy. It is the expression of a heart that loved and respected him, and the result of a careful observation of his life.

Governor M'KEAN has issued a proclamation, dated the 10th instant, declaring the following persons elected to serve in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years, from and after the 4th day of March next, to wit:—Joseph Clay, John Richards, Michael Leib, Robert Brown, Isaac Van Horne, Frederick Conrad, John Whitehill, Isaac Anderson, Joseph Heister, John A. Hanna, David Baird, Andrew Gregg, John Stewart, John Rea, William Findley, John Smilie, William Hoge, and John B. C. Lucas.

Mr. Scull,

A suit having been instituted by the Frenchman Lucas, against the Dutchman Wolf, for the broken head, it is considered improper to touch on that subject at present, although the Frenchman has endeavoured to biass the public mind in his favour by publishing a statement favouring his own side of the question.

The editor of the Tree says, "would it not be proper for the Republicans to be on their guard and prepare themselves in a proper manner both to defend themselves in their person and property—we recommend them therefore to be ready to act on the defensive." Similar hints are given in other democratic papers, *the Aurora and the Citizen.* To what end do these publications lead? Is it intended by the editor of the Tree, that another Braddock's Field expedition shall take place, are more houses to be burned, and part of the citizens to be banished again from their friends and families; or is a general revolt to take place? Fellow Citizens, how are these things to terminate?

A Foe to Disorganizers.

Mr. SCULL,

Observing a piece in the Tree of Liberty, signed JOHN M'MASTERS, which I look upon myself in duty bound to answer, I will thank you to give the following a place in your paper.

He states, that a person who ought to be highly respectable had propagated that said M'Masters had rented the tavern house now occupied by Thomas Ferree, without giving said Ferree that honest and regular notice that ought to be expected and adhered to by all upright and honest men, and calls on the person who told that falsehood to said Ferree to come forward and substantiate it, or be chargeable with inventing and propagating a falsehood.

The following fact will prove that the person above alluded to is not the person who propagated that report, but as an honest friend of mine came forward and said he had heard that John M'Masters had said he would have Ferree out if he should lock up the house.

Whether John M'Masters has or has not said it lays on JAMES RIDDLE to prove, as he was the first person that I have heard that propagated it, which can be proven by the affidavits of two good men if called on.

THOMAS FERREE.

Pittsburgh, November 23, 1802.

Mr. SCULL,

YOUR Gazette of yesterday contains "a candid statement of facts" in the case of Ross, &c. against Israel. *I* also rely on your candor for the insertion of this explanation of what relates to me, as "one of Governor M'Kean's new prothonotaries."—*The Reporter* was not ignorant, any more than were the counsel, of the circumstances of this case: yet it would not have comported with his object of distortion to have published more than half facts.

On the second of October at the making out of the list of trials for the circuit court held on the first of this month, Mr. Callender for the plaintiff demanded a rule for a struck jury. As I entertained doubts, the matter was referred till the then business should be finished. From that time until about the fifteenth of October I heard nothing more on the subject, except from Mr. Ayres the counsel for the defendant, and he pointedly objected to a special jury, unless the plaintiff had a right to demand it. On the sixteenth of October Messrs. Callender and Ayres came to my office, and, after some conversation, agreed to strike in the evening. I produced to them a list of forty-eight names (for the three cases Ross, Woods, Addison) explaining to each in the presence of both that certain marks thereon were intended by me to designate the politics of the pannel. I thought this due to the party whom I conceived to have less knowledge of the names given than the other. Those names stand on that list in the following order, viz.

1	Federalist,
9	Republicans,
11	Federalists,
11	Republicans,
10	Federalists,
6	Republicans
22	Federalists
26	Republicans.

Mr. Callender took a copy, and it is believed consulted one of the plaintiffs. On his return in the evening with Mr. Ayres, he struck from the list in the order in which they stood, No. 4, 9, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 48, and Mr. Ayres struck No. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. There remained for the pannel,

13 Republicans, including a warm admirer of the plaintiff,
10 Federalists
1 Republican.

From which it is evident that had the plaintiff's counsel struck *in any other manner* than was done, there would have been on the first jury eight republicans, including an admirer of the plaintiff, and four federalists, and the second jury would have been equally divided. There might have been an impropriety in summoning the same jurors for the trial of three cases, yet such has been the practice in this circuit, was not now objected to by the counsel on either part, and was adopted in these very causes last year, except that then *by consent* thirty six were summoned.

On Messrs. Callender and Ayres leaving my office the former observed "it is an excellent jury; I would not wish a better;" and Mr. Semple upon inspection of the pannel after his return from Crawford, said "it is a very good jury." It would ill become *me* to eulogize *twenty four* men so respectable, and that too when the very counsel for the plaintiff have so recently borne of them such honorable testimony. *I* have nothing to do with the plaintiff's complaint that the defendant would not consent to an innovation of the practice of the circuit courts by agreeing to a ballot of a special jury, nor is it for me to suppose the counsel unacquainted with that practice.

An untimely and melancholy occurrence, the death of Mr. Callender, compels me to ask of Mr. Ayres what I should otherwise have claimed of him, an acknowledgment of the truth of this statement.

TARLETON BATES.

November 20, 1802.

I have read and examined the above, and find it, in all respects where reference is made to my knowledge of the facts, strictly and literally true.

Wm. AYRES.

ABULFEDA,

An Arabian philosopher of the desert, being asked one day how he came to know there was a God, replied, "In the same way that I know, by the prints that there are made in the sand, whether a man or a beast has passed before. "Do not," added he, "the heavens by the splendor of the stars, the world by the immensity of its extent, and the sea by the infinity of the waves that it rolls, sufficiently make known to us the power and greatness of their author?"

Another Arabian having the same question put to him, replied, "Does it require a flambeau to see the sun."

From the Ohio Gazette of October 4.

Some time in July last Mr. W. Warner, of this county, was lost in the woods between the Scioto salt works and the head waters of Leading creek, for 24 days, during which time he had nothing to eat but one pole-cat and a wood turtle (neither of them were cooked) and the buds and leaves of trees, principally eating those of the sassafras.—When he saw the pole-cat, his strength was almost exhausted, but found means to kill it, and with his teeth, having no other instrument, tore it to pieces, and of this animal (even the sight of which, to a person not in a similar situation, is very disagreeable) he made a most delicious meal. During twenty two days he saw no human being; but two days before he was found by Mr. Everet, he was seen by a hunter, at a time when he was quite deranged, who, not knowing his situation, passed on without affording the relief, which he did not know was wanting. One of his feet was bit by a snake, having lost his shoes, in consequence of which he was obliged for several days to go, on his hands and knees. At first he discovered no inclination to eat, but when he had once tasted victuals, nothing but the superior strength of those, to whose hospitality he was indebted for his recovery, prevented the remedy proving worse than the disease.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL *meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy, will be held on Saturday next, the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at William Morrow's, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of engaging Teachers for the ensuing year, and adopting measures (if necessary) to effect the same.*

The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the Board,
PRESLEY NEVILL,
Secretary to the Board.

November 24, 1802.

On Saturday next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at the Stone House, lately occupied by Robert Callender, Esquire, lately deceased, will be exposed to Sale by Public Auction, sundry articles of

Household Furniture & Bedding

—a Library of Books—Horses, &c. late the property of Mr. Callender, and to be sold by his Executors. Credit for six months will be given for all sums above Five Dollars, on giving notes with sufficient security.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE,
ALEXANDER ADDISON, } Executors

Pittsburgh, 22d November, 1802.

All persons indebted to Robert Callender, Esquire, late of Pittsburgh, or having any claims against him, are requested to pay their debts and present their claims to General Wilkins, or in his absence to either of the other subscribers, without delay. And all persons having any books or other property of his in their possession are in like manner requested to return the same to the subscribers his Executors.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE,
ALEXANDER ADDISON, } Executors

Pittsburgh, 24th November, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends & customers and the public, that they are now opening a new and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewelry, &c.

in one of Mr. John Irwin's new Brick Houses in Market street, nearly opposite the Post Office, which they will sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices, or exchange them for Country Produce. They flatter themselves that those who will please to call on them, will find their prices very low, and their goods of the best quality.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1802.

Strayed from the subscriber about the beginning of July last, a black and white COW, with a star in her forehead, and with a piece cut out of one ear and a slit in the other, supposed to be heavy with calf, had a bell on when she went away; likewise, a red COW with a white face, and some white on her back and white feet, and had a large bell on; also, a white HEIFER, about 18 months old, with small red spots about her neck and ears. Whoever will deliver said cattle to WILLIAM EICHBAUM, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, shall receive Six Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for either; or if information is given so that they may be had a generous reward will be given.

November 25, 1802.

TAKEN up and delivered to me as a Stray, on the 28th September, 1802, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, supposed 8 years old, a natural trotter, both his hind legs white, saddle marks on the back and side, and a small white spot under the girth, a star and snip, a lump on his off hind leg on the pasture joint, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Woodranger for Allegheny County.

Pitt township, September 30, 1802.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 19.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW-YORK, *November* 18.

"This morning arrived here, the ship Liverpool Packet, Waite, from Greenock. The latest paper is the 2d of October, containing London dates to the 29th September, There is no news of moment—A London article of the 29th Sept. say, "According to a report, there is a plan in agitation, to change the departmental of the division of the French Republic, and to divide it into thirteen Grand Governments, each government to include two military divisions. Belgium is to form one of them, which is to be placed under Joseph Bonaparte. The persons to whom these governments are to be entrusted, are to take the titles of Lt. Governors; the Prefects are to correspond with them, and they are to correspond with the Consuls.

ALEXANDRIA, *November* 10.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We understand that on the arrival of Thomas Pain in George-Town on Saturday evening last, (about the usual time for the supper to be served up at the tavern, where he stopt) the landlord ushered him into the supper room with the formal introduction of "gentlemen this is Mr. Thomas Pain author of Common Sense, The Crisis, Age of Reason, &c." when the company almost to a man rose from the table, and one of them in the name of the rest, called the landlord aside and informed him if Mr. Pain was permitted to stay in his house, they should consider it as their passport to quit it—When the landlord rather than loose a number of gentlemen, whispered in the ear of Mr. Jefferson's affectionate friend that it would be somewhat inconvenient for him to accommodate him, and requested he would seek other quarters, which he was constrained to do.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the reception this Elephant of democracy received at a neighboring town, and I trust we shall not be in any manner backward in requiting his superior exertions in the inglorious cause of infidelity, if he should see proper to honor or rather dishonor this town with his